

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Previously Presented) An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:
  - a plurality of gate lines and data lines defining a plurality of pixels;
  - a driving device in each of the pixels;
  - [a]at least one pixel electrode having a predetermined width in each of the pixels; and
  - [a]at least one common electrode having a predetermined width completely overlapping a data line in width, the common electrode being substantially parallel to the pixel electrode, wherein the driving device is a thin film transistor comprising:
    - a gate electrode on a substrate;
    - an insulating layer over the gate electrode;
    - a semiconductor layer on the insulating layer;
    - a source electrode and a drain electrode on the semiconductor layer; and
    - a passivation layer over the source electrode, drain electrode and semiconductor layer, and
2. (Canceled)
3. (Canceled)
4. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 1, wherein the data lines are formed on the insulating layer.
5. (Previously Presented) The device of claim 1, wherein the common electrode is formed on the passivation layer.
6. (Canceled)
7. (Canceled)

8. (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of gate lines and data lines defining a plurality of pixels;

a driving device in each of the pixels;

[a] at least one pixel electrode having a predetermined width in each of the pixels; and

[a] at least one common electrode having a predetermined width completely overlapping a data line in width, the common electrode being substantially parallel to the pixel electrode,

wherein the driving device is a thin film transistor comprising:

a gate electrode on a substrate;

an insulating layer over the gate electrode;

a semiconductor layer on the insulating layer;

a source electrode and a drain electrode on the semiconductor layer; and

a passivation layer over the source electrode, drain electrode and semiconductor layer,

and

wherein the passivation layer is formed of an organic material, and

wherein each pixel electrode and each common electrode are on the passivation layer.

9. (Original) The device of claim 8, wherein the passivation layer is formed of one of BCB (Benzo-Cyclo-Butene) and photoacryl.

10. (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of gate lines and data lines defining a plurality of pixels;

a driving device in each pixel;

at least one pixel electrode formed on a passivation layer in each pixel;

a first common electrode completely overlapping a data line in width; and

at least one second common electrode in each pixel[.],

wherein the pixel electrode has a predetermined width and is substantially parallel to the first and second common electrodes.

11. (Original) The device of claim 10, wherein a width of the first common electrode is larger than that of the second common electrode.

12. (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a plurality of gate lines and data lines defining a plurality of pixels;

[a]at least one first pixel electrode having a predetermined width in a first pixel; a first driving device in the first pixel;

[a]at least one second pixel electrode having a predetermined width in a second pixel; a second driving device in the second pixel;

a passivation layer for insulating the first and second driving devices; and

[a]at least one first common electrode having a predetermined width [formed] between the first and second pixel electrodes, and on the passivation layer, the first common electrode being substantially parallel to the first and second pixel electrodes,

wherein the passivation layer is formed of one of BCB (Benzo-Cyclo-Butene) and photoacryl, and

wherein each first and second pixel electrode is on the passivation layer.

13. (Original) The device of claim 12, wherein the first common electrode completely overlaps a data line.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Original) The device of claim 12, further comprising:

a second common electrode in the first pixel for forming a horizontal electric field with the first pixel electrode; and

a third common electrode in the second pixel for forming a horizontal electric field with the second pixel electrode.

16. (Original) The device of claim 12, wherein a width of the first common electrode is larger than that of one of the second common electrode and the third common electrode.